

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6                   **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
7                   **EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON**

8                   **BRENT LEE MILLER,**

9                   Plaintiff,

10                  v.

11                  **NANCY A. BERRYHILL,**  
12                  Acting Commissioner of Social  
13                  Security,

14                  Defendant.

15                  No. 1:16-CV-03180-RHW

16                  **ORDER GRANTING**  
17                  **DEFENDANT'S MOTION FOR**  
18                  **SUMMARY JUDGMENT**

19                  Before the Court are the parties' cross-motions for summary judgment, ECF  
20                  Nos. 13 & 14. Plaintiff Brent Lee Miller brings this action seeking judicial review,  
1                  pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 405(g), of the Commissioner's final decision, which  
2                  denied his application for Supplemental Security Income under Title XVI of the  
3                  Social Security Act, 42 U.S.C §§ 1381-1383F. After reviewing the administrative  
4                  record and briefs filed by the parties, the Court is now fully informed. For the  
5                  reasons set forth below, the Court **GRANTS** Defendant's Motion for Summary  
6                  Judgment.

## I. Jurisdiction

2 Mr. Miller filed his application for supplemental security income benefits on  
3 July 27, 2012. AR 187-92. His alleged onset date is November 20, 2006. AR 187.  
4 His application was initially denied on September 19, 2012, AR 105-08, and on  
5 reconsideration on July 24, 2013, AR 114-19.

6 Administrative Law Judge (“ALJ”) Deborah J. Van Vleck held a video  
7 hearing on February 4, 2015. AR 38-76. On March 27, 2015, the ALJ issued a  
8 decision finding Mr. Miller ineligible for disability benefits. AR 22-34. The  
9 Appeals Council denied Mr. Miller’s request for review on August 22, 2016, AR  
10 1-5, making the ALJ’s ruling the “final decision” of the Commissioner.

11 Mr. Miller timely filed the present action challenging the denial of benefits  
12 on October 11, 2016. ECF No. 3. Accordingly, Mr. Miller’s claims are properly  
13 before this Court pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 405(g).

## II. Sequential Evaluation Process

15 The Social Security Act defines disability as the “inability to engage in any  
16 substantial gainful activity by reason of any medically determinable physical or  
17 mental impairment which can be expected to result in death or which has lasted or  
18 can be expected to last for a continuous period of not less than twelve months.” 42  
19 U.S.C. §§ 423(d)(1)(A), 1382c(a)(3)(A). A claimant shall be determined to be  
20 under a disability only if the claimant’s impairments are of such severity that the

1 claimant is not only unable to do his previous work, but cannot, considering  
2 claimant's age, education, and work experience, engage in any other substantial  
3 gainful work that exists in the national economy. 42 U.S.C. §§ 423(d)(2)(A) &  
4 1382c(a)(3)(B).

5 The Commissioner has established a five-step sequential evaluation process  
6 for determining whether a claimant is disabled within the meaning of the Social  
7 Security Act. 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520(a)(4) & 416.920(a)(4); *Lounsbury v.*  
8 *Barnhart*, 468 F.3d 1111, 1114 (9th Cir. 2006).

9 Step one inquires whether the claimant is presently engaged in “substantial  
10 gainful activity.” 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520(b) & 416.920(b). Substantial gainful  
11 activity is defined as significant physical or mental activities done or usually done  
12 for profit. 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1572 & 416.972. If the claimant is engaged in  
13 substantial activity, he or she is not entitled to disability benefits. 20 C.F.R. §§  
14 404.1571 & 416.920(b). If not, the ALJ proceeds to step two.

15 Step two asks whether the claimant has a severe impairment, or combination  
16 of impairments, that significantly limits the claimant’s physical or mental ability to  
17 do basic work activities. 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520(c) & 416.920(c). A severe  
18 impairment is one that has lasted or is expected to last for at least twelve months,  
19 and must be proven by objective medical evidence. 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1508-09 &  
20 416.908-09. If the claimant does not have a severe impairment, or combination of

1 impairments, the disability claim is denied, and no further evaluative steps are  
2 required. Otherwise, the evaluation proceeds to the third step.

3 Step three involves a determination of whether any of the claimant's severe  
4 impairments "meets or equals" one of the listed impairments acknowledged by the  
5 Commissioner to be sufficiently severe as to preclude substantial gainful activity.  
6 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520(d), 404.1525, 404.1526 & 416.920(d), 416.925, 416.926;  
7 20 C.F.R. § 404 Subpt. P. App. 1 ("the Listings"). If the impairment meets or  
8 equals one of the listed impairments, the claimant is *per se* disabled and qualifies  
9 for benefits. *Id.* If the claimant is not *per se* disabled, the evaluation proceeds to  
10 the fourth step.

11 Step four examines whether the claimant's residual functional capacity  
12 enables the claimant to perform past relevant work. 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520(e)-(f)  
13 & 416.920(e)-(f). If the claimant can still perform past relevant work, the claimant  
14 is not entitled to disability benefits and the inquiry ends. *Id.*

15 Step five shifts the burden to the Commissioner to prove that the claimant is  
16 able to perform other work in the national economy, taking into account the  
17 claimant's age, education, and work experience. *See* 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1512(f),  
18 404.1520(g), 404.1560(c) & 416.912(f), 416.920(g), 416.960(c). To meet this  
19 burden, the Commissioner must establish that (1) the claimant is capable of  
20 performing other work; and (2) such work exists in "significant numbers in the

1 national economy.” 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1560(c)(2); 416.960(c)(2); *Beltran v. Astrue*,  
2 676 F.3d 1203, 1206 (9th Cir. 2012).

3                   **III. Standard of Review**

4                   A district court's review of a final decision of the Commissioner is governed  
5 by 42 U.S.C. § 405(g). The scope of review under § 405(g) is limited, and the  
6 Commissioner's decision will be disturbed “only if it is not supported by  
7 substantial evidence or is based on legal error.” *Hill v. Astrue*, 698 F.3d 1144,  
8 1158-59 (9th Cir. 2012) (citing § 405(g)). Substantial evidence means “more than  
9 a mere scintilla but less than a preponderance; it is such relevant evidence as a  
10 reasonable mind might accept as adequate to support a conclusion.” *Sandgathe v.*  
11 *Chater*, 108 F.3d 978, 980 (9th Cir. 1997) (quoting *Andrews v. Shalala*, 53 F.3d  
12 1035, 1039 (9th Cir. 1995)) (internal quotation marks omitted). In determining  
13 whether the Commissioner’s findings are supported by substantial evidence, “a  
14 reviewing court must consider the entire record as a whole and may not affirm  
15 simply by isolating a specific quantum of supporting evidence.” *Robbins v. Soc.*  
16 *Sec. Admin.*, 466 F.3d 880, 882 (9th Cir. 2006) (quoting *Hammock v. Bowen*, 879  
17 F.2d 498, 501 (9th Cir. 1989)).

18                   In reviewing a denial of benefits, a district court may not substitute its  
19 judgment for that of the ALJ. *Matney v. Sullivan*, 981 F.2d 1016, 1019 (9th Cir.  
20 1992). If the evidence in the record “is susceptible to more than one rational

1 interpretation, [the court] must uphold the ALJ's findings if they are supported by  
2 inferences reasonably drawn from the record." *Molina v. Astrue*, 674 F.3d 1104,  
3 1111 (9th Cir. 2012); *see also Thomas v. Barnhart*, 278 F.3d 947, 954 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir.  
4 2002) (if the "evidence is susceptible to more than one rational interpretation, one  
5 of which supports the ALJ's decision, the conclusion must be upheld"). Moreover,  
6 a district court "may not reverse an ALJ's decision on account of an error that is  
7 harmless." *Molina*, 674 F.3d at 1111. An error is harmless "where it is  
8 inconsequential to the [ALJ's] ultimate nondisability determination." *Id.* at 1115.  
9 The burden of showing that an error is harmful generally falls upon the party  
10 appealing the ALJ's decision. *Shinseki v. Sanders*, 556 U.S. 396, 409–10 (2009).

#### 11                          **IV. Statement of Facts**

12                          The facts of the case are set forth in detail in the transcript of proceedings,  
13 and accordingly, are only briefly summarized here. Mr. Miller was born in 1972  
14 and has a limited education. AR 33. He has past work experience as a child  
15 monitor and flooring installer. AR 24, 33.

#### 16                          **V. The ALJ's Findings**

17                          The ALJ determined that Mr. Miller was not under a disability within the  
18 meaning of the Act since July 27, 2012. AR 22-34.

1       **At step one**, the ALJ found that Mr. Miller had not engaged in substantial  
2 gainful activity since July 27, 2012, the date of his application (citing 20 C.F.R. §§  
3 416.971 *et seq.*). AR 24.

4       **At step two**, the ALJ found Mr. Miller had the following severe  
5 impairments: degenerative changes of the right ankle, status post fracture requiring  
6 open reduction and internal fixation in November 2006; visual field limitation in  
7 the right eye secondary to nuclear sclerosis, myopia, and astigmatism; mild to  
8 severe mixed hearing loss in the right ear and borderline to mild sensorineural  
9 hearing loss in the left ear; and a mental impairment diagnosed to include  
10 depressive disorder, not otherwise specified, alcohol abuse, history of  
11 methamphetamine abuse, and borderline intellectual functioning (citing 20 C.F.R.  
12 §§ 416.920(c)). AR 24-25.

13       **At step three**, the ALJ found that Mr. Miller did not have an impairment or  
14 combination of impairments that meets or medically equals the severity of one of  
15 the listed impairments in 20 C.F.R. §§ 404, Subpt. P, App. 1 (citing 20 C.F.R. §§  
16 416.920(d), 416.925, and 416.926). AR 25-27.

17       **At step four**, the ALJ found Mr. Miller had the following residual functional  
18 capacity: He can perform a range of light and sedentary work except that he is  
19 limited to occasionally lifting and carrying twenty pounds and frequently lifting  
20 and carrying ten pounds. He can stand and/or walk four hours in an eight-hour

1 workday and sit six hours in an eight-hour workday. He can operate hand and foot  
2 controls within the lifting and carrying restriction of the light work restrictions of  
3 no more than twenty pounds occasionally and ten pounds frequently, but should no  
4 more than frequently push and pull within that weight with right lower extremity  
5 foot controls. Mr. Miller is limited to occasionally climbing ramps and stairs and  
6 never climbing ladders, ropes, or scaffolds. He is limited to frequent stooping and  
7 occasional balancing, crouching, kneeling, and crawling. Due to his visual deficits,  
8 he is limited to avoiding ordinary hazards in the work place, such as boxes on the  
9 floor or doors ajar. He is capable of reading ordinary newspaper print with  
10 corrective lenses. Mr. Miller should never work in the presence of unprotected  
11 heights or hazardous machinery. He should never be required to operate a motor  
12 vehicle as part of the job. He should avoid working in the presence of concentrated  
13 exposure to wetness. He should never work in the presence of concentrated  
14 exposure to vibrations. He should not work in an environment with a noise level  
15 above moderate, as defined by the Dictionary of Occupational Titles (“DOT”). Mr.  
16 Miller is limited to performing simple and routine tasks and can use judgment  
17 consistent with that type of work. He can deal with changes in the work setting  
18 required for simple work-related decisions. He should have no more than  
19 occasional interaction with the general public.

20

1 The ALJ determined that Mr. Miller was unable to perform his past relevant  
2 work as a child monitor. AR 32-33.

3 At step five, the ALJ found that in light of his age, education, work  
4 experience, and residual functional capacity, there are jobs that exist in significant  
5 numbers in the national economy that Mr. Miller can perform. AR 33-34. These  
6 include toy stuffer, document preparer, and assembler. *Id.* The ALJ consulted a  
7 vocational expert and the Dictionary of Occupational Titles in making this  
8 determination. *Id.*

## **VI. Issues for Review**

10 Mr. Miller argues that the Commissioner's decision is contains legal error  
11 and is not supported by substantial evidence. Specifically, he argues the ALJ  
12 committed reversible error by: (1) improperly assessing whether Mr. Miller met  
13 Listing 12.05; (2) improperly weighing the medical opinion evidence; (3)  
14 improperly assessing Mr. Miller's residual functional capacity and finding he could  
15 adjust to other work in the economy; and (4) discrediting Mr. Miller without  
16 providing specific, clear, and convincing reasons for doing so. ECF No. 13 at 4.

17 //

18 //

19 //

30 //

## VII. Discussion

**A. The ALJ did not err finding that Mr. Miller did not satisfy the criteria for Listing 12.05.**

The ALJ found that Mr. Miller did not satisfy the criteria for Listing 12.05, intellectual disorder. AR 27. Mr. Miller argues that he does qualify under Paragraph C. ECF No. 13 at 4-8. A claimant will satisfy Listing 12.05C and demonstrate intellectual disability, thus ending the five-step inquiry at step three, if the claimant can show: “(1) subaverage intellectual functioning with deficits in adaptive functioning initially manifested before age 22; (2) a valid IQ score of 60 to 70; and (3) a physical or other mental impairment imposing an additional and significant work-related limitation.” *Kennedy v. Colvin*, 738 F.3d 1172, 1174 (9th Cir. 2013). However, in addition to the requirements of Paragraph C, the claimant must also satisfy the general requirements of Listing 12.05

The ALJ found that the evidence does not support the contention that Mr. Miller “suffers from significantly subaverage general intellectual functioning with deficits in adaptive functioning” that initially manifested before age 22, a general requirement under Listing 12.05.<sup>1</sup> AR 27. Adaptive functioning is the

<sup>1</sup> The ALJ also found that Mr. Miller did not meet the requirements of Paragraph C because his full scale was 75 and he lacked any physical or mental impairments imposing an additional and significant work-related limitation. AR 27. This was in error because Mr. Miller also had a verbal comprehension score of 70, and when there are multiple scores, the lowest will satisfy Listing 12.05C. 20 C.F.R. Part 404, Subpart P, App. 1 § 12.00(D)(1)(b). The Commissioner also concedes this fact. The error, however,

1 "effectiveness in areas such as social skills, communication, and daily living skills,  
2 and how well the person meets the standards of personal independence and social  
3 responsibility expected of his or her age by his or her cultural group." *Heller v.*  
4 *Doe*, 509 U.S. 312, 329 (1993).

5       The ALJ made the finding that there is no evidence of record to support  
6 deficits in adaptive functioning. AR 27. This is supported by Mr. Miller's work  
7 history, his auto racing hobby, his numerous relationships with women, his  
8 activities of daily living (including chores), and his lack of trouble socializing and  
9 reading books and magazines. AR 48-49, 258, 265, 267-68, 284. Further, Dr. Alex  
10 Fisher, PhD, found Mr. Miller did not meet the criteria for Listing 12.05 and that  
11 Mr. Miller had only mild restrictions in his activities of daily living. AR 96.  
12 Examining physician Dr. Marie Ho, MD, also found that Mr. Miller is able to do  
13 his activities of daily living and provided numerous examples. AR 258.

14       The ALJ also found that Mr. Miller did not meet the requirements of  
15 Paragraph C because his full scale was 75 and he lacked any physical or mental  
16 impairments imposing an additional and significant work-related limitation. AR  
17 27. This was in error because Mr. Miller also had a verbal comprehension score of  
18 70, and when there are multiple scores, the lowest will satisfy Listing 12.05C. 20  
19 C.F.R. Part 404, Subpart P, App. 1 § 12.00(D)(1)(b). The Commissioner also  
20

---

is harmless because Mr. Miller did not satisfy the general requirements of  
Listing 12.05.

1 concedes this fact. The error, however, is harmless because Mr. Miller did not  
2 satisfy the general requirements of Listing 12.05.

3 **B. The ALJ did not err in evaluation of the medical record.**

4 **1. Legal Standard.**

5 The Ninth Circuit has distinguished between three classes of medical  
6 providers in defining the weight to be given to their opinions: (1) treating  
7 providers, those who actually treat the claimant; (2) examining providers, those  
8 who examine but do not treat the claimant; and (3) non-examining providers, those  
9 who neither treat nor examine the claimant. *Lester v. Chater*, 81 F.3d 821, 830 (9th  
10 Cir. 1996) (as amended).

11 A treating provider's opinion is given the most weight, followed by an  
12 examining provider, and finally a non-examining provider. *Id.* at 830-31. In the  
13 absence of a contrary opinion, a treating or examining provider's opinion may not  
14 be rejected unless "clear and convincing" reasons are provided. *Id.* at 830. If a  
15 treating or examining provider's opinion is contradicted, it may only be discounted  
16 for "specific and legitimate reasons that are supported by substantial evidence in  
17 the record." *Id.* at 830-31.

18 The ALJ may meet the specific and legitimate standard by "setting out a  
19 detailed and thorough summary of the facts and conflicting clinical evidence,  
20 stating [his or her] interpretation thereof, and making findings." *Magallanes v.*

1 *Bowen*, 881 F.2d 747, 751 (9th Cir. 1989) (internal citation omitted). When  
2 rejecting a treating provider's opinion on a psychological impairment, the ALJ  
3 must offer more than his or her own conclusions and explain why he or she, as  
4 opposed to the provider, is correct. *Embrey v. Bowen*, 849 F.2d 418, 421-22 (9th  
5 Cir. 1988).

6       **2. The opinion of Dr. Johnson.**

7       Dr. Philip L. Johnson, PhD, performed a psychological evaluation on Mr.  
8 Miller on August 27, 2012, and provided a written report. AR 263-71. In addition  
9 to conducting an interview with Mr. Miller and his father, Robert Miller, Dr.  
10 Johnson performed objective testing. *Id.* Dr. Johnson concluded that Mr. Miller fell  
11 somewhere in the borderline to mild range of mental retardation, and that he had  
12 some memory problems. AR 270. Otherwise, the Medical Source Statement is a  
13 repetition of statements made by primarily by Mr. Miller and some by his father.  
14 *Id.* For this reason, the ALJ gave little weight to the opinion.

15       An ALJ may reject a medical opinion that is based largely on self-reports  
16 that were properly discounted as incredible. *Morgan v. Comm'r Soc. Sec. Admin.*,  
17 169 F.3d 595, 602 (9th Cir. 1999). The ALJ performed a thorough analysis of Mr.  
18 Miller's credibility and properly discounted it. AR 29-31, *see infra* pp. 19-21.  
19 While Dr. Johnson did perform objective testing, his Medical Source Statement is  
20 mostly a composition of statements by others. ("[H]is father feels...," "he said...,"

1 etc.) AR 270-71. The fact Dr. Johnson reviewed records is unhelpful to challenge  
2 the ALJ's position because Mr. Miller never received any outpatient or inpatient  
3 mental health treatment. AR 26. Moreover, the only statement in the Medical  
4 Source Statement that is based on objective testing (Mr. Miller's intellectual  
5 capacity and memory issues) is accounted for by the ALJ in the residual functional  
6 capacity with limitations to short, routine tasks and simple work-related decisions.  
7 AR 28. Thus, the Court finds substantial evidence and legal support for the ALJ's  
8 consideration of Dr. Johnson's opinion.

9           **3. The opinion of Dr. Hopp.**

10           Dr. Richard H. Hopp, MD, performed a visual examination of Mr. Miller on  
11 September 10, 2012. AR 276-80. Dr. Hopp found that Mr. Miller had significantly  
12 impaired uncorrected vision in his right eye, but he did not specifically provide any  
13 functional limitations. *Id.* The ALJ afforded Dr. Hopp's opinion great weight  
14 because he examined Mr. Miller and his opinion is consistent with the record as a  
15 whole. AR 31. Mr. Miller argues not that the weight given to Dr. Hopp's opinion  
16 was inappropriate, but rather that the ALJ did not account for Dr. Hopp's findings  
17 in step two, the calculation of his residual functional capacity, and at step five.  
18 ECF No. 13 at 11-12. The Court does not agree.

19           As a preliminary matter, throughout the record Mr. Miller has alleged only  
20 limitations stemming from his right eye problems, not his left. AR 65-66, 78, 257-

1       58. Nevertheless, the ALJ did acknowledge the diagnoses of myopia and myopic  
2 astigmatism, conditions found in the left eye. AR 278. The ALJ also added that the  
3 left eye acuity uncorrected is only 20/60, not a particularly significant impairment.  
4 AR 29, 276. Further Dr. Hopp's report shows this is for distance only, as Mr.  
5 Miller's left eye's near vision was 20/20. AR 276.

6           An impairment is found to be not severe "when medical evidence establishes  
7 only a slight abnormality or a combination of slight abnormalities which would  
8 have no more than a minimal effect on an individual's ability to work." *Yuckert v.*  
9 *Bowen*, 841 F.2d 303, 306 (9th Cir. 1988) (quoting SSR 85-28). Step two is  
10 generally "a de minimis screening device [used] to dispose of groundless claims,"  
11 and the ALJ is permitted to find a claimant lacks a medically severe impairment  
12 only when the conclusion is clearly established by the record. *Webb v. Barnhart*,  
13 433 F. 683, 687 (9th Cir. 2005) (quoting *Smolen v. Chater*, 80 F.3d 1273, 1290  
14 (9th Cir.1996)).

15           Even if his left eye conditions were severe, of which Mr. Miller has not  
16 persuaded the Court, the error would be harmless. *See Lewis v. Astrue*, 498 F.3d  
17 909, 910 (9th Cir. 2007) (holding that a failure to consider an impairment in step  
18 two is harmless error where the ALJ includes the limitations of that impairment in  
19 the determination of the residual functional capacity). The ALJ limits Mr. Miller to  
20 avoiding ordinary hazards in the work place, such as boxes on the floor and doors

1 ajar, and that he could read ordinary newspaper with corrective lenses. AR 29.

2 These are reasonable accommodations for the mild vision loss in his left eye.

3 Mr. Miller also alleges that the residual functional capacity is invalid and  
4 thus the findings at step five are improper because the ALJ included that he was  
5 able to read newspaper with corrective lenses, despite the impairment in his right  
6 eye. ECF No. 13 at 14-15. While Mr. Miller did testify to his inability to read a  
7 newspaper at his hearing due to his vision, AR 58-59, the ALJ evaluated Mr.

8 Miller's credibility and found his subjective symptom testimony to be unreliable.

9 *See infra* at 19-21. Moreover, Dr. Hopp does not provide any specific limitations in  
10 his report regarding Mr. Miller's near vision with corrective lenses that contradicts  
11 the ALJ's findings. *See* AR 276-81. Finally, the ALJ's findings are also supported  
12 by Dr. Ho, who specified visual limitations only related to Mr. Miller's depth  
13 perception, AR 262, which the ALJ accounted for with the limitation on ordinary  
14 workplace hazards, AR 29. The Court finds no error with the treatment of Dr.  
15 Hopp's report, the ALJ's calculation of Mr. Miller's residual functional capacity  
16 based off Dr. Hopp's report, or the hypothetical posed to the vocational expert at  
17 step five.

18       **4. The opinion of Robert Miller.**

19       Mr. Miller's father, Robert, does not provide a formal statement to the ALJ  
20 or within the record, but he did speak with Dr. Johnson, and his statements were

1 incorporated into Dr. Johnson's opinion. *See supra* at 13-14. Mr. Miller alleges  
2 that Robert Miller's statements to Dr. Johnson were competent lay witness  
3 testimony that should have been properly considered unless properly discounted.  
4 ECF No. 13 at 13-14.

5 Lay witness testimony should generally be considered unless the ALJ  
6 provides germane reasons for disregarding it. *Lewis*, 236 F.3d at 503. The problem  
7 with the challenge to Robert Miller's statements fails for multiple reasons. First,  
8 Robert Miller did not provide testimony, but rather he had a conversation with Dr.  
9 Johnson that is referenced within Dr. Johnson's report. AR 263. There was no  
10 actual statement from Robert Miller for the ALJ to consider. Instead, the ALJ  
11 considered Dr. Johnson's opinion as a whole, including the references to Robert  
12 Miller's statements. AR 263-71. The Court has already addressed the ALJ's  
13 treatment of Dr. Johnson's report. *See supra* at pp.13-14.

14 Second, Robert Miller's statements referenced by Dr. Johnson are largely  
15 duplicative of Mr. Miller's own testimony. AR 263-71. "Where lay witness  
16 testimony does not describe any limitations not already described by the claimant,  
17 and the ALJ's well-supported reasons for rejecting the claimant's testimony apply  
18 equally well to the lay witness testimony," the finding will be upheld. *Molina*, 674  
19 F.3d at 1117; *see also Valentine v. Comm'r of Soc. Sec. Admin.*, 574 F.3d 685, 694  
20 (9th Cir. 2009).

1           Finally, the only limitation from Robert Miller that Dr. Johnson felt to be  
2 significant enough to include in his Medical Source Statement was in  
3 concentration, persistence, and pace, and this was accounted for in the residual  
4 functional capacity's limitation to simple, routine tasks. *See Stubbs-Danielson v.*  
5 *Astrue*, F.3d 1169, 1173-74 (9th Cir. 2008) (finding that a limitation to simple  
6 tasks adequately accounted for moderate limitations in concentration, persistence,  
7 and pace). For all of these reasons, the Court finds no error in the ALJ's failure to  
8 explicitly discuss statements made by Robert Miller.

9           **C. The ALJ did not err by failing to account for Mr. Miller's obesity.**

10          Mr. Miller argues that his residual functional capacity calculation was  
11 improper because the ALJ failed to account for his obesity. ECF No. 13 at 16-17.  
12 However, Mr. Miller does not point to any functional limitations in the record  
13 stemming from his obesity, but rather a single doctor's note that he was obese and  
14 general potential problems for obese individuals. ECF Nos. 13 at 16-17, 15 at 8.

15          Upon physical examination, Dr. Ho noted that Mr. Miller was obese with a  
16 body mass index of 32.2. AR 258. In her Functional Assessment/Medical Source  
17 Statement, however, Dr. Ho does not refer to Mr. Miller's obesity. AR 261-62. The  
18 functional limitations opined by Dr. Ho were given great weight by the ALJ, even  
19 "giving [Mr. Miller] the benefit of the doubt" and limiting him to a slightly lower  
20 grade of work than the overall assessment by Dr. Ho. AR 31, 261-262.

1        Additionally, Mr. Miller fails to demonstrate that his obesity had lasted or  
2 could have been expected to last for a continuous period of at least twelve months.  
3 *Bowen v. Yuckert*, 482 U.S. 137, 140 (1987) (explaining the requirements for a  
4 medically determinable impairment). Mr. Miller testified at his hearing that he  
5 weighed “about 183 pounds” and was 5’7”. AR 47. He also testified that his  
6 weight fluctuated, and he was at his highest weight in July 2012, just one month  
7 prior to Dr. Ho’s evaluation. AR 47-48, 257. This testimony of weight fluctuation  
8 is further support by the record, as in 2014 his body mass index was 22.15 and  
9 25.10, neither falling within the obese range on the body mass index scale. AR  
10 285, 289, 295.

11       Because Mr. Miller has failed both to show the requisite time period for  
12 impairment or any evidence in the record of functional limitations, the Court does  
13 not find error.

14       **D. The ALJ did not err in the determination of Mr. Miller’s credibility.**

15       An ALJ engages in a two-step analysis to determine whether a claimant’s  
16 testimony regarding subjective symptoms is credible. *Tommasetti*, 533 F.3d at  
17 1039. First, the claimant must produce objective medical evidence of an underlying  
18 impairment or impairments that could reasonably be expected to produce some  
19 degree of the symptoms alleged. *Id.* Second, if the claimant meets this threshold,  
20 and there is no affirmative evidence suggesting malingering, “the ALJ can reject

1 the claimant's testimony about the severity of [his] symptoms only by offering  
2 specific, clear, and convincing reasons for doing so." *Id.*

3 In weighing a claimant's credibility, the ALJ may consider many factors,  
4 including, "(1) ordinary techniques of credibility evaluation, such as the claimant's  
5 reputation for lying, prior inconsistent statements concerning the symptoms, and  
6 other testimony by the claimant that appears less than candid; (2) unexplained or  
7 inadequately explained failure to seek treatment or to follow a prescribed course of  
8 treatment; and (3) the claimant's daily activities." *Smolen*, 80 F.3d at 1284.

9 The ALJ provided numerous reasons for discounting Mr. Miller's  
10 credibility. In particular, Mr. Miller's activities do not support his subjective  
11 statements. Despite allegations of a disabling ankle condition, Mr. Miller was able  
12 to work off and on after his ankle injury for several years installing flooring. AR  
13 29, 258, 261. He also reported having a hobby of auto racing, completing yard  
14 work, socializing with friends, having multiple romantic relationships, and  
15 performing household chores, all of which were inconsistent with his allegations.  
16 AR 258, 268, 284. Further, Dr. Ho stated that Mr. Miller is able to complete his  
17 activities of daily living. AR 258.

18 Mr. Miller has very few medical records for his physical or mental  
19 impairments. Failure to seek treatment is a valid reason for an ALJ to discredit  
20 subjective testimony. *Burch v. Barnhart*, 400 F.3d 676, 681 (9th Cir. 2005). Mr.

1 Miller never received any follow up care after his surgery or sought treatment for  
2 pain in his ankle, which would indicate it was not as severe as he alleges.  
3 Likewise, Mr. Miller never sought inpatient or outpatient mental health treatment.  
4 AR 263. Nevertheless, he visited the emergency room multiple times during 2014,  
5 indicating he does have access to healthcare, but at no time during these visits did  
6 he report pain or other issues with his right ankle or mental health concerns. AR  
7 282-311.

8 The ALJ's finding that Mr. Miller's subjective testimony was not entirely  
9 credible is supported by substantial evidence, and the reasons provided are  
10 specific, clear, and convincing.

### 11                   **VIII. Conclusion**

12         Having reviewed the record and the ALJ's findings, the Court finds the  
13 ALJ's decision is supported by substantial evidence and free from legal error.  
14 Accordingly, **IT IS ORDERED:**

- 15             1. Plaintiff's Motion for Summary Judgment, **ECF No. 13**, is **DENIED**.  
16             2. Defendant's Motion for Summary Judgment, **ECF No. 14**, is

17 **GRANTED.**

18         ///

19         ///

20         ///

1           3. The District Court Executive is directed to enter judgment in favor of  
2 Defendant and against Plaintiff.

3           **IT IS SO ORDERED.** The District Court Executive is directed to enter this  
4 Order, forward copies to counsel and **close the file**.

5 | DATED this 27th day of June, 2017.

s/Robert H. Whaley  
ROBERT H. WHALEY  
Senior United States District Judge